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(21) International Application Number: PCT/CA99/01002 (22) International Filing Date: 27 October 1999 (27.10.99) (30) Priority Data: 60/105,726 27 October 1998 (27.10.98) US 09/250,272 16 February 1999 (16.02.99) US (63) Related by Continuation (CON) or Continuation-in-Part (CIP) to Earlier Application US 09/250,272 (CON) Filed on 16 February 1999 (16.02.99) (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: WEBB, Garth, T. [CA/CA]; 18040 - 20th Avenue, White Rock, British Columbia V4P 1M6 (CA). (74) Agent: GREEN, Bruce, M.; Oyen Wiggs Green & Mutala, 480-601 West Cordova Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 1G1 (CA).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), DM, EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(54) Title: VAPORIZING DEVICE FOR ADMINISTERING STERILE MEDICATION			
(57) Abstract			
<p>In existing vaporizers the medication passes through unsterilized passages which preclude their use to administer sterile medications. The present invention therefore provides a device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid. It uses a combination atomizing and pressure release valve in which there is a flexible membrane (82) with an aperture (85), and a plug (86) extending upwardly through the aperture (85) and having a surface against which the membrane (82) is biased in the closed position, the membrane (82) lifting off the surface of the plug (86) in the open position to thereby open the aperture (85).</p>			

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VAPORIZING DEVICE FOR ADMINISTERING STERILE MEDICATION

Technical Field

The invention relates to the field of devices for administering medicated
5 liquids, and more particularly to vaporizers.

Background Art

It is common to use vaporizers or atomizers for delivering certain
medicines to humans, such as asthma medication. Many medications can be
10 effectively delivered into the bloodstream by inhalation through the lungs. However,
many medications, such as insulin, must be delivered in sterile form, which precludes
the use of existing vaporizers, in which the medication passes through unsterilized
passages, including the vaporizer itself. There is therefore a need for a vaporizer
which can administer sterile medications.

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Disclosure of Invention

The invention therefore provides a device for dispensing a vaporized
spray of sterile medicated liquid, comprising a housing for containing a supply of
sterile medicated liquid, means for pressurizing the liquid, and a combination
20 atomizing and pressure release valve.

The invention also provides a combination atomizing and pressure
release valve comprising a layer of flexible material provided with an aperture, and
a plug extending upwardly through the aperture and having a surface against which
the layer of flexible material is biased in the closed position, the layer lifting off the
25 surface of the plug in the open position to thereby open the aperture.

Brief Description of Drawings

In drawings which illustrate a preferred embodiment of the invention:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the invention;

30 Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the invention as shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a detail of the atomizer portion of the invention;

Fig. 4 is a top view taken along lines 4-4 of Fig. 3;

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Fig. 5 is a vertical cross-section of a second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 6 is a vertical cross-section of a third embodiment of the invention;

5 Fig. 7 is a partial elevation of the mouthpiece according to one embodiment of the invention; and

Fig. 8 is an end view of the mouthpiece shown in Fig. 8.

Best Mode(s) For Carrying Out the Invention

10 The vaporizer 10 of the invention has a hollow body or housing 12, such as of molded plastic, and a tubular mouthpiece 14 connected to a circular disc 16 which receives the user's lips. The lower end of mouthpiece 14 forms a cylindrical piston 17 which slides in chamber 18 formed by cylindrical walls 20. A slight gap between piston 17 and the inner surface of walls 20 permits the passage of
15 air. Extending downwardly and co-axially from piston 17 is an inner piston 22 which sealingly slides within chamber 24 formed by walls 26. The lower end of piston 22 is sealed at 28. Piston 22 has a central hollow tube 30 which bears against spring 32 within cylindrical chamber 36. Spring 32 in turn bears against ball valve 34 seated in opening 40 which communicates with passage 42 extending downwardly through
20 inlet tube 38 which in turn communicates with the hollow interior 44 of housing 12.

A flexible, expandable bag 50 is sealingly secured at 52 to tube 38 and at 54 to walls 26. Air passage 56 permits air to pass from chamber 18 into the interior of flexible bag 50, which therefore expands as the liquid in chamber 44 is dispensed.

25 A soluble medication tablet or powder 60 is provided in the lower end of housing 12. A layer of breakable aluminum foil 62 or similar material is provided across circular opening 64 at the lower end of housing 12. A cylindrical piston 66 slides with a friction fit within chamber 68 formed by circular wall 70. The upper surface 72 of cylinder 66 bears against tablet 60. Rim 74 limits the upward travel of
30 cylinder 66.

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The vaporizer section of the invention is shown in detail in Fig. 3. Chamber 80 communicates with tube 30. Pressure release valve/atomizer 82 is formed of a flexible material such as rubber. It extends across chamber 80 and has a central hole 85, and is supported and secured in place at its ends by valve support 83 and ring 84. A conical plug 86 is supported on the central axis of the housing by support 88. The upper end of plug 86 extends through the hole 85 in a manner that pressure is placed on pressure release valve 82 so the edges of hole 85 seal against the surface of plug 86 in the rest position, but when pressure is applied to the lower surface of valve 82 it lifts off the surface of plug 86. The surface of plug 86 and/or the lower surface of rubber valve 82 may be provided with swirl patterns to facilitate vaporization. Air holes 78 are provided in mouthpiece 14 to provide air circulation to assist in vaporization.

While plug 86 is shown as conical in shape with a pointed vertex, it could also have a blunt end, or be in the shape of a sphere, hemisphere or paraboloid, or similar smoothly curved surface. In that case, where the upper contact surface of the plug 86 is spherical or rounded, vaporization could be achieved by providing an array or multiplicity of small holes in the valve 82 in the area of contact of the plug 86 with the valve 82, rather than a single larger hole as shown. Other forms of venting of the mouthpiece to assist vaporization are also possible. For example, as shown in Fig. 7, a circular array of straw-like tubes 100 is provided extending along the outside of the mouthpiece 14 parallel to the axis of the device, open to the atmosphere at their lower ends 102. The upper ends 104 of tubes 100 open into the mouth of the user. A cylinder 106 encircles the upper portion of tubes 100 in the area where the user's lips will encircle the mouthpiece 14, and may fill in the spaces between the tubes 100. In this way passage of the vaporized medicine to user's lungs is facilitated, since the array of tubes forms a cylindrical sheath of air around the central spray of medicine. Various patterns for the tubes 100 can be provided, such as a spiral around mouthpiece 14. The upper ends 104 of tubes 100 can also be deflected to create an airfoil effect to speed the passage of the spray of medicine.

In operation, chamber 44 is filled with a sterile liquid, such as a sterile saline solution, when the device is manufactured. The device is not designed to be

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refilled, and so is disposed after the liquid has been used up. When the user wishes to commence use of the device, piston 66 is pressed into the housing 12, causing tablet 60 to be forced through aluminum foil layer 62 into the sterile liquid in chamber 44, where it dissolves. The friction fit of piston 66 against walls 70 prevents leakage. To dispense the vaporized medicated liquid through mouthpiece 14, disc 16 is drawn up to the position shown in Fig. 2, which unseats ball valve 34 and draws the sterile medicated liquid up through tubes 38 and 30 into chambers 24 and 80. Disc 16 is then forced downwardly against the resistance of spring 32, causing pressure release valve 82 to lift off plug 86, allowing the liquid to spray through hole 85, and be vaporized due to the interaction of the hole 85 and plug 86. Atmospheric air is able to penetrate into chamber 18, and then through hole 56 into the interior of flexible bag 50, which expands to replace the volume of liquid which is expelled.

Preferably plug 86 is plated with silver to provide a biostatic barrier by creating silver ions which repel bacteria from entering hole 85. Similarly a small silver pellet could be added to the sterile liquid in chamber 44 to act as a mild preservative in maintaining the sterility of the liquid. While the distance between the atomizing valve 82 and the pump arrangement 22/28 is shown as quite short in Fig. 2, this obviously could be made much longer by interposing a length of flexible conduit or the like.

Other constructions can be used to achieve the same effect as flexible bag 50. For example, the sterile liquid can be contained within a flexible bag within chamber 44. Tube 38 would then end within the liquid bag. There would be no air access 56 to the bag, but atmospheric air could enter around the bag in chamber 44 through an air passage in housing 12. In that event the medicine tablet 60 would be contained within the flexible liquid bag, arranged so that it could be dispensed into the liquid by pressing it through a foil seal. Another alternative to bag 50 is to load the sterile liquid in chamber 44 with a pressurized gas, as in an aerosol spray, so that depression of the mouthpiece 14/16 causes the pressurized gas and liquid to be released under pressure into chamber 80.

According to the embodiment shown in Figure 5, the air-filled bag 50 is not secured around tube 38 but is loose within housing 12. The interior of bag 50

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communicates to the atmosphere exterior to housing 12 through an opening in housing 12. In this embodiment the medicinal tablet 60 is held in place beneath foil layer 62 by a flexible membrane 90 which seals against foil layer 62 by a rubber gasket 92 held in place by retaining ring 94. Tablet 60 is introduced into the sterile liquid in
5 chamber 44 by pressing on membrane 90, thereby forcing tablet 60 through foil layer 62.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 6, liquid medicine is injected into the chamber 44 through a sterilizing micro-filter 91, rather than dissolving a medicated tablet in the sterile solution. Micro-filter 91 is supported between perforated filter
10 support 95 and rubber gasket 93, which is held in place by support disc 96. Disc 96 has an attachment port into which the end of a syringe sealingly fits. To introduce the sterile medicine into the sterile solution in chamber 44, the syringe is filled with the desired amount of medicinal liquid and the end of the syringe is sealingly inserted into attachment port 97. The plunger of the syringe is depressed until the desired
15 amount of liquid medicine is forced through micro-filter 91, at which point the syringe is removed and a plug (not shown) is then sealingly inserted into port 97.

As will be apparent to those skilled in the art in the light of the foregoing disclosure, many alterations and modifications are possible in the practice of this invention without departing from the spirit or scope thereof. Accordingly, the
20 scope of the invention is to be construed in accordance with the substance defined by the following claims.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A combination atomizing and pressure release valve comprising a layer of flexible material provided with an aperture, and a plug extending upwardly through said aperture and having a surface against which said layer of flexible materials is biased in a first closed position, said layer lifting off the surface of the plug in a second open position to thereby open the aperture.
5
2. The combination atomizing and pressure release valve of claim 1 wherein said flexible layer is secured at an outer edge thereof and said aperture is centrally located in said flexible layer.
- 10 3. The combination atomizing and pressure release valve of claim 1 wherein said plug is conical.
4. The combination atomizing and pressure release valve of claim 1 wherein said flexible layer has a lower surface which is grooved in a pattern to facilitate vaporization.
- 15 5. The combination atomizing and pressure release valve of claim 1 wherein said plug is silver plated.
6. The combination atomizing and pressure release valve of claim 1 wherein said flexible material is rubber.
- 20 7. A device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid, comprising a housing for containing a supply of said sterile medicated liquid, means for pressurizing said liquid, and a combination atomizing and pressure release valve as described in claim 1 communicating with the interior of said housing.
8. The device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid as described in claim 7 wherein said housing comprises an expandable, flexible
25 bag communicating with the exterior atmosphere.
9. The device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid as described in claim 7 wherein said liquid is medicated by adding a soluble tablet to said liquid.

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10. The device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid as described in claim 7 wherein said soluble tablet is added to said liquid by pressing said tablet through a breakable sealed barrier.
- 5 11. A device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid, comprising a housing for containing a supply of said sterile medicated liquid, means for pressurizing said liquid, and an atomizer communicating with the interior of said housing, and means for adding a sterile medication to said liquid.
- 10 12. The device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid as described in claim 11 further comprising a mouthpiece having a central aperture communicating with said atomizer.
13. The device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid as described in claim 12 wherein said means for pressurizing said liquid comprises pump means connected to said mouthpiece and reciprocable in said housing.
- 15 14. The device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid as described in claim 11 wherein said means for adding a sterile medication to said liquid comprises a soluble sterile tablet which is added to said liquid by pressing said tablet through a breakable sealed barrier in said housing.
- 20 15. The device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid as described in claim 11 wherein said means for adding a sterile medication to said liquid comprises a soluble sterile powder which is added to said liquid by pressing said powder through a breakable sealed barrier in said housing.
- 25 16. The device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid as described in claim 14 wherein said tablet is pressed through said sealed barrier by means of a piston sealingly slidable within said housing and adapted to bear against said tablet.
- 30 17. The device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid as described in claim 11 wherein said means for adding a sterile medication to said liquid comprises means for forcing a liquid medicament through a microfilter in said housing.

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18. The device for dispensing a vaporized spray of sterile medicated liquid as described in claim 17 wherein said means for forcing a liquid medicament through a microfilter in said housing comprises a syringe, and said housing comprises means for sealingly receiving an orifice of said syringe in said housing.
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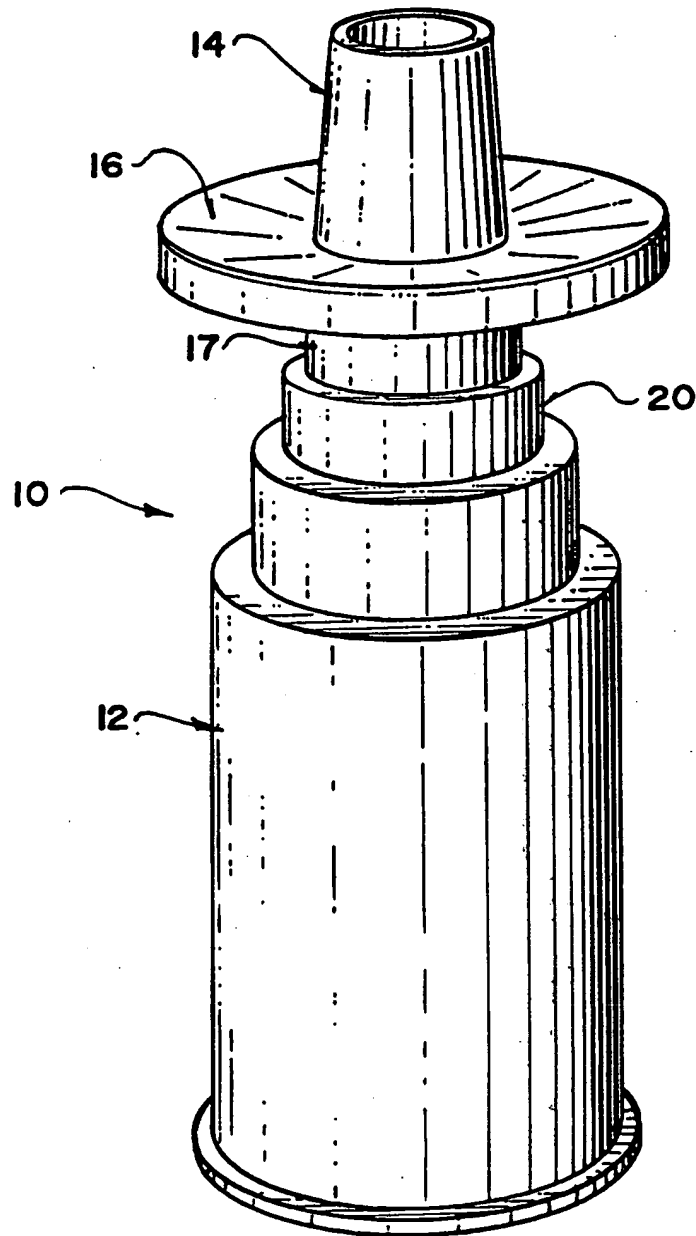
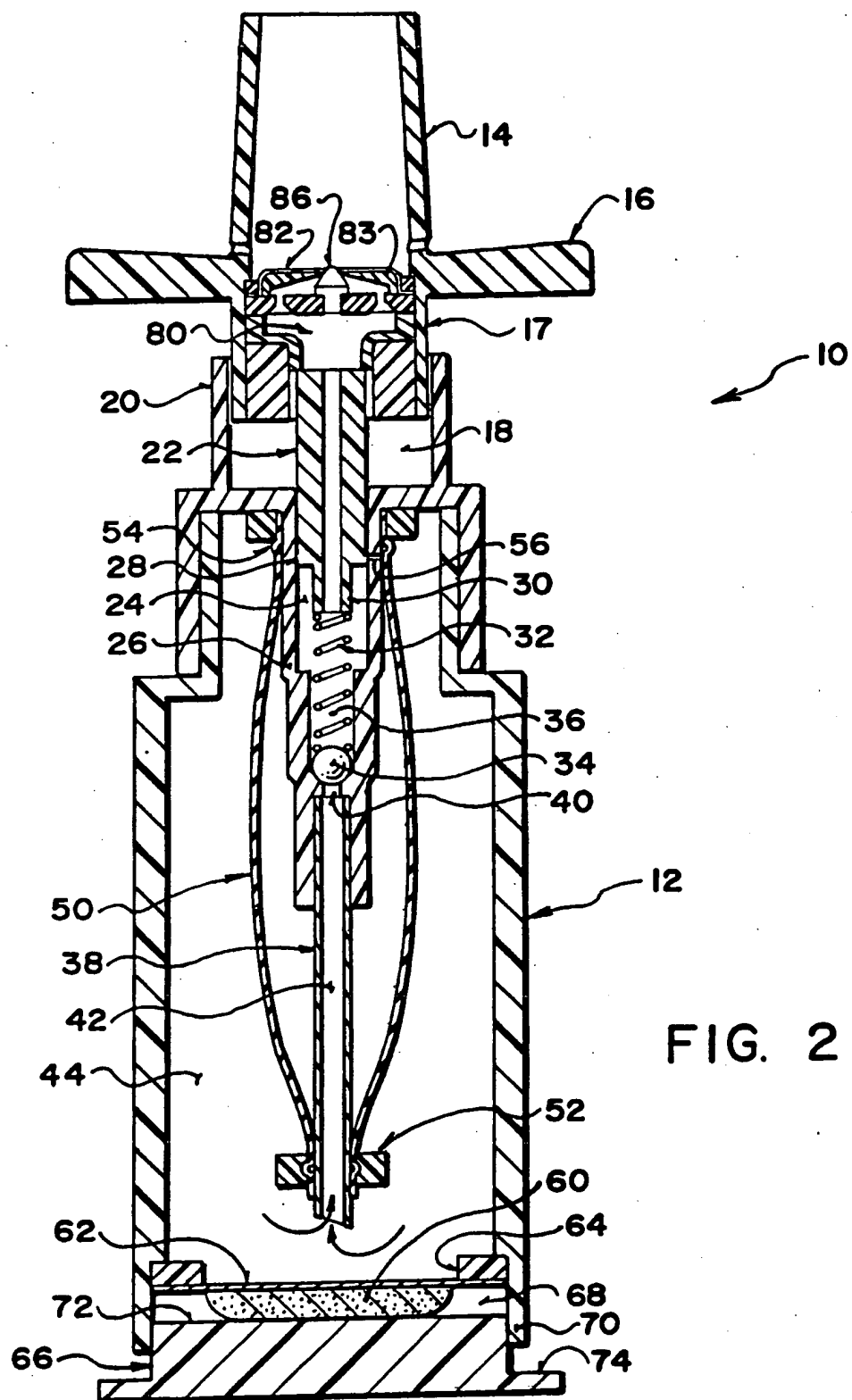
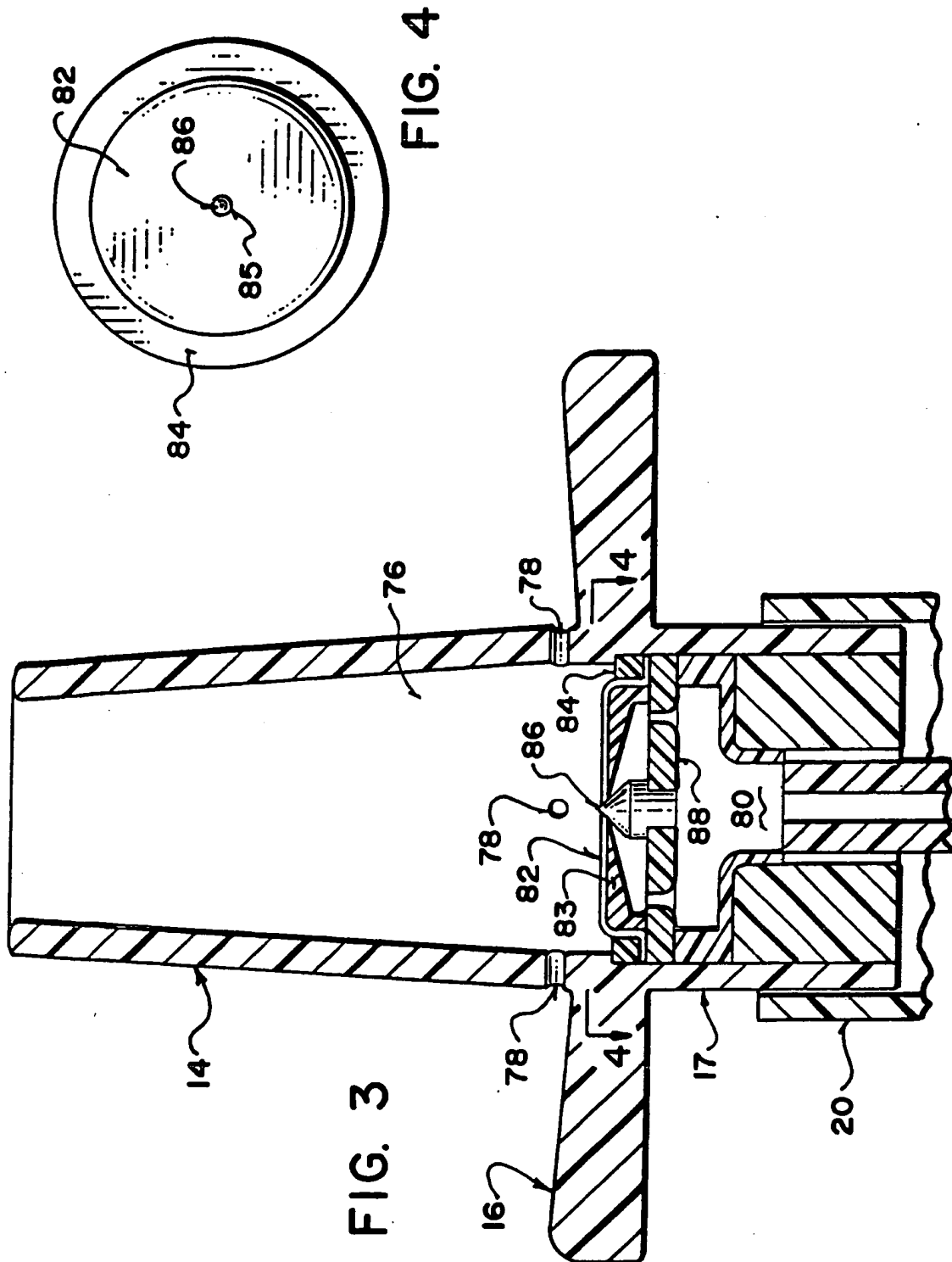


FIG. 1

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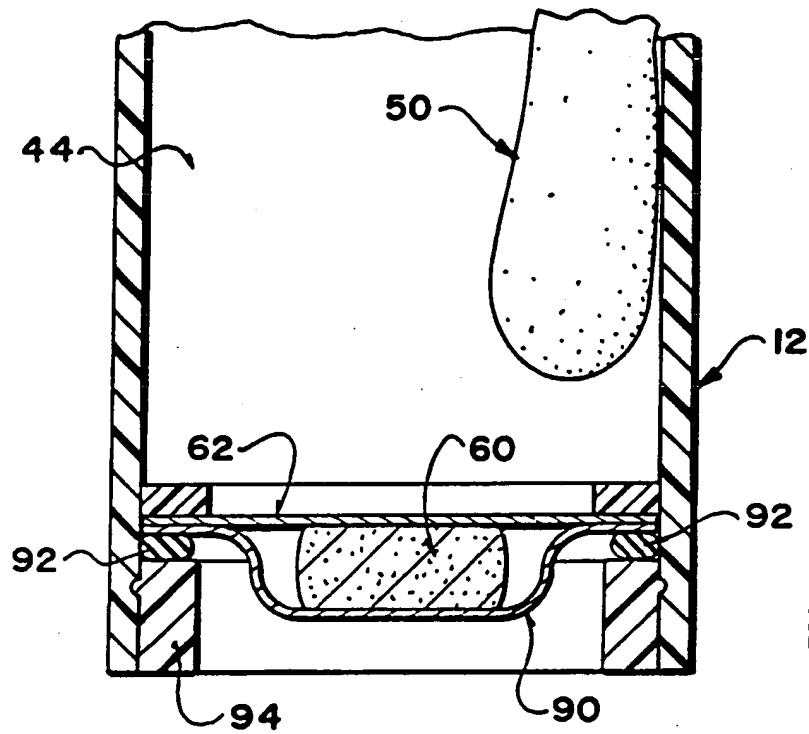


FIG. 5

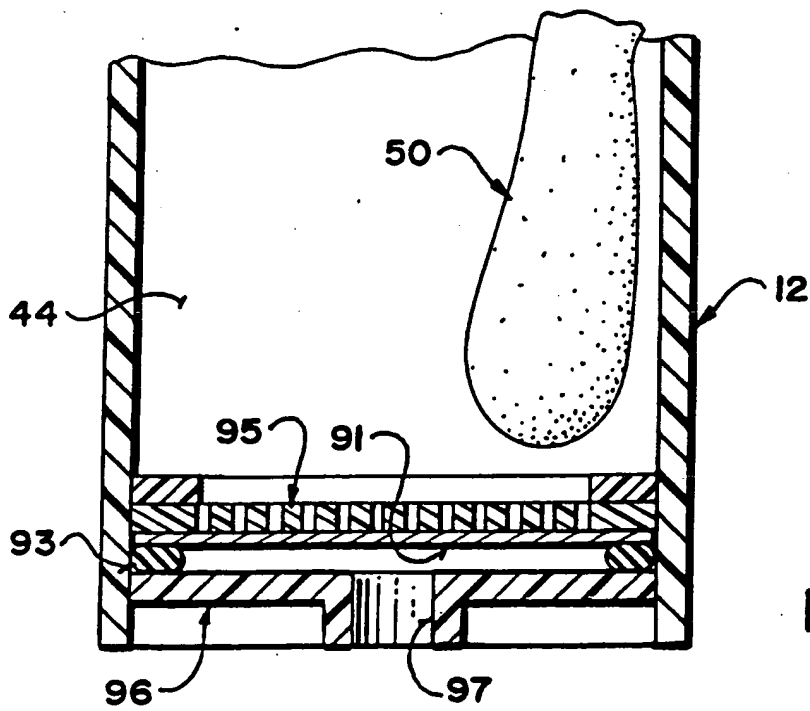


FIG. 6

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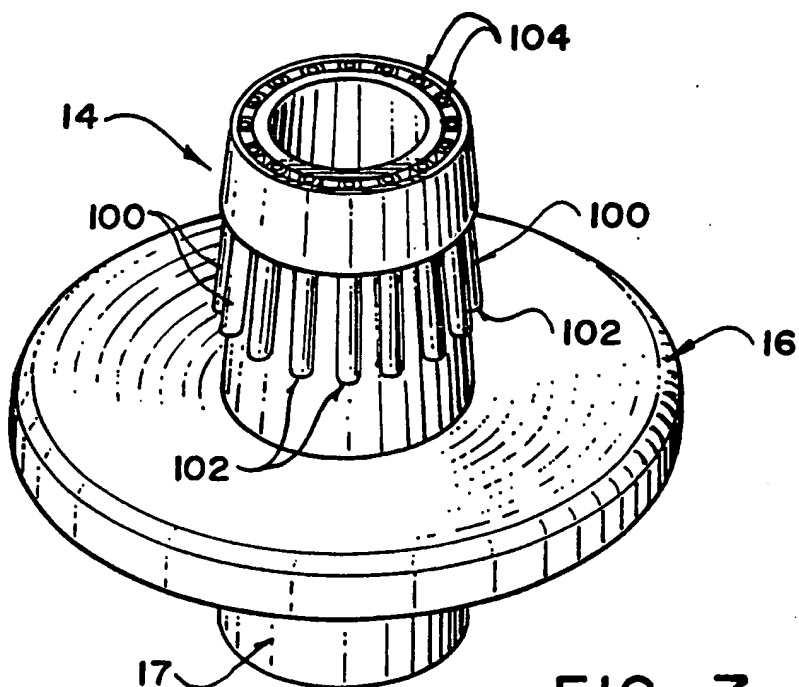


FIG. 7

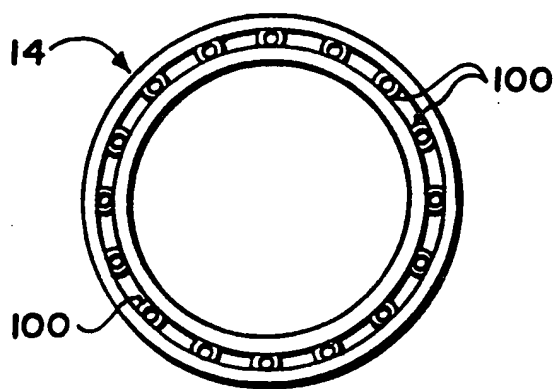


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int: International Application No

PCT/CA 99/01002

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61M11/06 B05B11/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61M B05B A61J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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21 February 2000

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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